D 432I
1911/12
TRAR'S
FICE

Series IV Number 1

BULLETIN

OF

DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

COLLEGE OF SCIENCES

THE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (High School Department)

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS
1911-1912

Series IV Number 1

BULLETIN

OF

DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

COLLEGE OF SCIENCES

THE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (High School Department)

General Announcements 1911-1912

MAIN OFFICE:
2201 OSGOOD STREET

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Calendar	3
Board of Trustees	4
Executive Officers	4
Board of Consultors	4
Faculty	5
General Information	6
Location	6
Access	6
Buildings and Campus	6
Equipment	7
Government	9
Organization	10
Scope of the Colleges	11
Admission to the Colleges	14
Courses of Studies	16
University School for Girls	27
General Regulations	28

CALENDAR

1911

September 7, Thursday.....
September 8, Friday..... } Registration Days.
September 9, Saturday.....
September 11, Monday.....Autumn Quarter begins.
October 12, Thursday.....Columbus Day. Holiday.
November 1, Wednesday.....Feast of All Saints. Holy Day.
November 30, Thursday.....Thanksgiving Day. Holiday.
December 5, Tuesday.....
December 6, Wednesday..... } Quarterly Examinations begins.
December 7, Thursday.....
December 7, Thursday.....Autumn Quarter Ends.
December 8, Friday.....Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Holy Day.
December 9, Saturday.....Registration Day.
December 11, Monday.....Winter Quarter begins.
December 21, Wednesday.....Christmas Vacation begins.

1912

January 3, Wednesday.....Classes begin.
February 22, Thursday.....Washington's Birthday. Holiday.
March 13, Wednesday.....
March, 14, Thursday..... } Quarterly Examination begins.
March 15, Friday.....
March 15, Friday.....Winter Quarter ends.
March 16, Saturday.....Registration Day.
March 18, Monday.....Spring Quarter begins.
April 3, Wednesday.....Easter Vacation begins.
April 9, Tuesday.....Classes begin.
May 16, Thursday.....Ascension Day. Holy Day.
May 17, Friday.....Christian Doctrine Medal Contest.
May 24, Friday.....English Prize Essay Contest.
May 30, Thursday.....Memorial Day. Holiday.
May 31, Friday.....Oratorical Contest.
June 10, Monday.....
June 11, Tuesday..... } Quarterly Examinations begin.
June 12, Wednesday.....
June 13, Thursday.....Drama.
June 14, Friday.....Commencement Exercises.
June 14, Friday.....Feast of the Sacred Heart. Benefactors' Day.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Francis X. McCabe, President.
James E. Lilley, Vice-President.

Aloysius Krabler.
John W. Downing.
James V. Devine.
John E. Green.
Martin V. Moore.
William J. Kelley.
Charles J. Connor.
Daniel J. McHugh.
Charles L. Mahony.
*John V. Clarke.
John McGillen.
Philip J. McKenna.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Very Rev. Francis X. McCabe, C. M., President.
Rev. James E. Lilley, C. M., Vice-President and Director of Studies.
Mr. John C. McHugh, Registrar.
Rev. C. J. Connor, C. M., Prefect of Discipline.
Rev. Daniel J. McHugh, C. M., Treasurer.

BOARD OF CONSULTORS.

The President, *ex officio*.
Rev. Aloysius Krabler.
Rev. John W. Downing.
Rev. James V. Devine.
Rev. Stephen P. Hueber.
Rev. James E. Lilley.
Rev. Daniel J. McHugh.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The President and Vice-President *ex officio*, and such members of the Faculty whom the President chooses to appoint.

*Deceased.

FACULTY

Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C.M.
Rev. S. P. Hueber, C.M.
Rev. J. E. Lilley, C.M.
Rev. J. E. Green, C.M.
Rev. D. J. McHugh, C.M.
Rev. G. J. George, C.M.
Rev. M. V. Moore, C.M.
Rev. W. J. Kelley, C.M.
Rev. S. M. Anzalone, C.M.
Rev. C. J. Connor, C.M.
Rev. T. F. Gorman, C.M.
Mr. J. P. O'Malley, C.M.
Mr. F. A. Rootes, C.M.
Mr. E. J. Fuller, C.M.
Mr. E. T. Sheehan, C.M.
Mr. A. R. Johnson, M.S.
Mr. N. A. Alcock, M.S.
Mr. J. C. McHugh.
Mr. G. W. Heise.
Mr. H. A. Heise.
Mr. F. V. Wedlock.
Mr. G. J. Jenista.
Mr. G. W. Lawson.
Mr. G. W. Barnard, B.S.
Mr. T. E. McGillan.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

De Paul University owes its origin to the good will and encouragement of a number of Chicago's worthiest citizens—men of note in the legal or medical professions or prominent in the affairs of business,—in compliance with whose earnest and repeated requests and incitements the old College was elevated to the rank of a University and chartered as such under the laws of the State of Illinois on December 24, 1907.

LOCATION.

The University is located in a beautiful, quiet residence neighborhood on the North Side of Chicago. The Administration Building, College Building, Church and Campus occupy the entire block bounded by Webster and Belden Avenues, Sheffield Avenue and Osgood Street. The entrance to the College faces Osgood Street.

The College Theater is on Sheffield Avenue, opposite the Campus.

Beside the Theater is the Lyceum.

The Campus may be entered from Sheffield Avenue or from Osgood Street.

The School for Girls is at present located in the Lyceum Building, Sheffield Avenue.

ACCESS.

The University may be reached by the Northwestern Elevated railroad, the Webster Station of which is but one-half block from the college grounds; by the Larrabee Street, Sedgwick Street, Lincoln Avenue, Clark Street, North Avenue and Fullerton Avenue surface lines; and, through means of transfers, by all the surface lines of the Union Traction Company.

BUILDINGS AND CAMPUS.

The Administration Building is a handsome structure of Bedford cut stone, richly ornamented in the Romanesque style of Architecture. It occupies a ground space of 120 by 80 feet, and is five stories in height. The building contains the public offices of the University, the library, chapel, reception rooms, etc.

The College Building adjoins the Administration Building. It is an absolutely fire-proof structure, six stories in height, covering an area of 68 feet by 180 feet. It contains the lecture rooms, physical, chemical and engineering laboratories, a geological and biological museum, an astronomical observatory, literary and scientific libraries, engineering shops, a large gymnasium and spacious, well-lighted class rooms. The building is supplied with an elevator; also with the most approved appliances for heating, lighting and ventilation.

The De Paul University School for Girls is located on Sheffield Avenue about one-half block north of Webster Avenue. A large two-story building of artistic design affords suitable accommodations for the present requirements of the students. The management and instruction are under the direction of the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary (B. V. M.).

The College Church is a large and magnificent edifice with a seating capacity of about 2,000. It is open to the students for sodality meetings, the weekly conference and other religious exercises. There is a daily Mass celebrated at 8 o'clock at which the students are encouraged to assist.

The Lyceum is a two-story building, 110 feet in length by 55 in width. It contains thirty rooms, all well lighted and comfortable. The students of the University are encouraged to become members of the Lyceum Association and enjoy the advantages afforded by its parlors, reading rooms, billiard and pool halls, etc.

The College Theater, with a ground space of 125 by 113 feet and a seating capacity of 1,500, is one of the largest and most beautiful theaters in the city of Chicago. It is an absolutely fire-proof building, provided with 20 exits and wide, divergent aisles. The theater is devoted to the entertainments and dramatic productions given by the students, the commencement exercises, oratorical contests, public lectures and debates, assemblies, etc.

The University Campus is a rectangular field inclosed by a high, composition-stone wall. It affords ample room for regulation football contests, for baseball and all outdoor intercollegiate sports. Alongside the campus is a large grand-stand.

EQUIPMENT.

The General Physical Laboratories are provided with large dust-proof cases, dark rooms, charts, etc. Each student has an assigned place at the experimenting tables and is provided with slides and lockers for personal use. The apparatus embrace all that is requisite in motion, force, attraction, light, acoustics, etc.

The Electrical Laboratory has in its detailed equipment a complete set of measuring instruments, the latest types of volt-meters, ammeters and wattmeters, a full set of switchboard instruments, including recording wattmeters and voltmeters, voltage regulators and synchroscopes, a type of railway motor complete with controller and resistance coils, one twenty kilowatt rotary converter, one one and one-half kilowatt rotary converter, one one horsepower single phase motor, three two horsepower triple phase alternating current motors, two ten horsepower triple phase alternating current motors, voltage transformers and a number of small direct current machines. The motors driving the metal and wood shops are at the service of this department.

The Chemical Laboratory contains all that is necessary or convenient for the instruction of the student. There are six large students' desks provided with drawers and lockers, basins and double-hood fume conveyors. All appliances are of approved sanitary construction.

The Geological and Biological Museum contains specimens in lithology and mineralogy, leaves of domestic and foreign plants, curios, mounted specimens of birds, moulds and alcoholic specimens of reptiles, etc.,—all arranged in dust-proof cases and carefully listed.

Further advantages are afforded by the proximity of the celebrated zoological and botanical gardens of Lincoln Park, which are within convenient walking distance of the college.

The Observatory is equipped with a large, handsome telescope of finely finished gun-metal, provided with achromatic finder and clock-working device. The object glass measures six inches in diameter. Astronomical charts and globes, a large variety of standard text books and current scientific literature relative to the heavens and their phenomena are kept at hand.

Libraries—The general library contains numerous volumes on literary, historical and scientific subjects, including most of the English and American classics, standard works in prose and poetry, several large sets of encyclopedias, the histories of all nations of the world, a collection of various government reports and other valuable publications of reference. In addition, there is in every laboratory a small library of text-books and works of noted scientists, with copies of the leading current publications.

The Machine Shop has in its detailed equipment one 20 inch 15 foot engine lathe with compound rest, one 14 inch 5 foot, one 16 inch 8 foot, one 12 inch 5 foot tool-maker's lathe, one 14 inch 5 foot turret lathe with compound rest, draw chucks and taper attachment, one 10 inch 4 foot speed lathe, one 24 inch by 24 inch by 6 foot planer, one 20 inch drill press, one 16 inch crank shaper, one wet emery grinder, one drill grinder, one 15 inch sensitive drill, one universal milling machine, one grindstone and frame, one power hack-saw, twenty bench vises. Every machine is driven by an individual motor; a speed-changing device is placed on each machine. All necessary tools are kept at hand.

The Forge Shop occupies a large, well-lighted space and is equipped with twelve forges for ordinary use. A system of down-draft is used—the smoke being taken from the forge through down-draft hoods by a large steel exhaust fan. The blast is supplied by a 22 inch blower, the fans being driven by direct current motors. A double emery grinder, burnishing wheels and drill press are driven by a motor.

The Wood-Working Shop, a large well-lighted space, is equipped with sixteen double benches provided with drawers for tools and individual work. The machines consist of four 12 inch 5 foot lathes, six 11 inch 4 foot lathes, one 16 inch 6 foot lathe, one cut-off saw, one rip-saw, one 36 inch band-saw, one trimmer, one joiner, one 24 inch surface-planer—all motor-driven machines. Complete sets of wood-working tools are kept at hand. There is also a glue room with accessories. Special encouragement is given the student in executing patterns and furniture articles for his own use.

The Drawing Rooms are on the second floor of the college building; they are lighted from three sides. A complete set of files with arrangements for filing drawings are provided. A blue-print room adjoining is provided with necessary auxiliaries.

The Gymnasium, a large hall 68x180 feet, fully equipped with modern apparatus for exercise and indoor games, is one of the finest in the city.

GOVERNMENT.

The Corporation of De Paul University enjoys the usual privileges accorded by law and in addition to these privileges is empowered "to receive, hold, invest and disburse all moneys or property, or the income thereof, which may be entrusted to it, whether by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for educational purposes; to act as Trustees for persons desiring to give or provide moneys or property, or the income thereof, for any or more of the departments of the University or for any of its educational purposes."

The Board of Trustees has under its control the general management of the corporation and is vested with the power "to make laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State, the United States or the terms of the Charter, for the government and control of the corporation, and of its several departments and of the several institutions under its care and control and for the proper management of the educational, fiscal and other affairs of the corporation." The President and Treasurer of the University are elected by the Board of Trustees; all degrees and diplomas are granted by the University, subject to the decision of this Board.

The Board of Consultors is the Administrative Board of the financial affairs of the University, and has charge and control of all the properties in any way connected with and subject to any of the departments of the University. It is entrusted with the particular management of all fiscal affairs requiring immediate attention, and is obliged to provide for the economic maintenance of the several departments, to act as an advisory board to the President, and to render him competent assistance when requested to aid in legislative and executive matters.

The University Council is an advisory board to the President on educational matters and questions concerning the internal policy of the University. It is concerned with all matters of discipline, decides on the establishment and development of the several departments, regulates the courses of instruction, the entrance requirements, methods of teaching, etc. It is the function of the Council to appoint committees for the better conduct and administration of matters pertaining directly to the welfare of the students, and, in general, to discuss and decide on methods and means for improvement and advancement in whatsoever matters may be submitted to it by the President or other officers of the University.

The President is the chief executive of the University. He is *ex officio* a member of each faculty and the head of each governing board. All departments of administration and instruction are under his direct supervision and to him all questions of importance should be referred. He may, however, delegate certain of his powers to other officers of the University; in which case these officers are individually responsible for the conduct of the matters entrusted to them. All officers of government and all members of the teaching staff are to be regarded in their several jurisdictions as representatives of the President.

The Vice-President is the general supervisor of all matters connected with the educational conduct of the University and is immediately concerned with the interests of the students in regard to studies. Solicitations of favors and privileges in educational matters as well as complaints of dis-

satisfaction should be made to him and matters of doubt should be referred to his judgment.

The Prefect of Discipline is the general supervisor of all matters connected with the disciplinary conduct of the University and is immediately concerned with the students in such matters as punctuality and regularity of attendance, general deportment and health. Solicitations of favors and privileges in these matters should be submitted to his judgment.

The Treasurer—Subject to the Board of Trustees, the Board of Consultors and the President, the Treasurer is entrusted with the management of the current finances of the University. All orders for books, apparatus or other articles suggested by the needs of the various departments must pass through his office, and all bills must be presented to him for payment, endorsed as correct by the person or persons by whom the expense was incurred. Blank forms of requisition are furnished for this purpose. No debt can be incurred in the name of the University by any member or officer without the authority of the Treasurer, and any individual attempting such action will be personally liable, whether the institution be benefited by the purchase or not. The wages of all persons employed by the University are paid by the Treasurer.

The Registrar is the business manager of all affairs connected with the financial obligations of the students to the University. He is the sole payee of tuition expenses and all special fees charged by any of the departments for the consumption of material and use of apparatus. All University publications are issued from his office, and to him all inquiries for information should be addressed. The keeping of students' accounts and scholastic records pertains to the work of the Registrar's office.

Other Officers—All officers of administration and instruction are directly responsible to the President of the University. The heads of departments are responsible for the conduct of the courses of instruction entrusted to them. All members of the teaching staff are requested to keep the Vice-President informed on the notable delinquencies of the members of their classes and to give him immediate notice of unexcused absences. No officer is empowered to expel a student from the University; the infliction of the penalty of expulsion is reserved to the jurisdiction of the University Council. The Vice-President may suspend a student from membership in the University until the next meeting of the Council.

ORGANIZATION.

According to the terms of its charter the chief purposes for which the University is organized are "to provide, impart and furnish opportunities for all departments of higher education . . . . which may comprise and embrace separate departments for literature, law, medicine, music, technology, the various branches of science, both abstract and applied, the cultivation of fine arts, and all other branches of professional and technical education which may properly be included within the purposes and objects of the University."

To fulfill as many of these purposes as the institution is at present capable of fulfilling, and to secure therein the best results in administration and instruction, the following organization has been adopted:

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, comprising the Departments of
Philosophy (Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology, Ethics).
English (Language and Literature).
Ancient Classics (Latin and Greek).
Modern Languages (German, French).
Civics (Economics, Finance, Administration).
History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern).

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCES, including the Departments of *Cosmography* (Astronomy, Geology, Physiography, Meteorology).
Biology (Botany, Physiology, Zoology).
Mathematics.
Physics.
Chemistry.

*THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, affording instruction in the Departments of
Civil Engineering.
Mechanical Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, giving, for the present, the
Pre-medical Courses (Principally Chemistry, Physics and Biology), and
Courses for Nurses.

THE ACADEMY, preparatory to the Colleges of
Liberal Arts.
Sciences.
Engineering. Courses are also offered in the
Commercial Subjects (Bookkeeping and Stenography).

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, conducting for the present a *High School,* and contemplating the early establishment of a *College of Arts and Sciences.*

---

*(Consult Engineering Bulletin.)

SCOPE OF THE COLLEGES.

The chief aim of the Colleges is to secure the cultural and practical advantages of a higher education. While the latter may be submitted to the needs and choice of the student, the former is believed to be unattainable without assiduous devotion to philosophical and literary pursuits. Hence, in all the Colleges, a two years' study of philosophy, a good command of English and a reading knowledge of at least one foreign language are prerequisites for the Bachelor's Degree.

The following paragraphs give a general conspectus of the work of the various Colleges:

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The College of Liberal Arts—The courses prescribed for students in the College of Liberal Arts embrace those subjects which long experience has proven to be indispensable in laying the foundation of a purely liberal education.

In the curriculum of studies, the English language occupies a prominent position; while, as a matter of course, the strictest attention is given to Latin and Greek. The varieties of literary forms as exhibited in the writings of the leading authors are critically read and studied, not only in their independent worth, but in their relative value as well. The parallel readings of the ancient classics of Greece and Rome are made to harmonize with the study of the English and American classics of similar literary character. Thus the simultaneous perusal of historians or poets or orators, etc., affords an opportunity for comparative analysis,—an incomparable aid to the true and earnest appreciation of the masterpieces of literature. A wide range of electives in Science, History, Economics, etc., is offered. The Degree conferred is Bachelor of Arts (A. B.).

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

AUTUMN SESSION.	WINTER SESSION.	SPRING SESSION.
English 5	English 6	English 7
Greek .....4, 7 or 15	Greek .....5, 8 or 15	Greek .....6, 9 or 15
Latin .....5, 8 or 17	Latin .....6, 9 or 18	Latin .....7, 10 or 18
Mathematics ..7	Mathematics ..8	Mathematics .9
*Chemistry ....4 and 4a	Chemistry ....5 and 5a	Chemistry ...6 and 6a
*History .....1 or 2	History .....1 or 2	History .....1 or 2

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Greek .....7, 4 or 15	Greek .....8, 5 or 15	Greek .....9, 6 or 15
Latin .....8, 5 or 17	Latin .....9, 6 or 18	Latin .....10, 7 or 19
*English 8	English 9	English 10
*Mathematics ..10	Mathematics ..11	Mathematics .12
*Physics 4	Physics 5	Physics 6
*History .....2 or 1	History .....2 or 1	History .....2 or 1

JUNIOR YEAR.

Philosophy 1	Philosophy ...2	Philosophy ...3
*English 11	English 12	English .....13 and 14
*Greek 11	Greek 12	Greek .....13 or 14
*Latin .....11 or 14	Latin .....12 or 14	Latin .....13 or 14
*History .....3 or 4	History .....3 or 4	History .....3 or 4
*Biology 4	Biology 4	Biology 4
*Civics & Econ. 1	Civics & Econ. 2	Civics & Econ.3

SENIOR YEAR.

Philosophy 4	Philosophy 5	Philosophy ...6
*English 15	English 16	English 17
*Cosmography .4	Cosmography .5	Cosmography 6

*Elective.

NOTE.—The work outlined above need not be taken in the order or years indicated. Philosophy, however, must be taken in successive years. In addition to the prescribed eight units, each student must secure seven units of elective subjects. With regard to all courses due attention must be paid to the prerequisites as stated in the Academy Bulletin.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCES

The College of Sciences offers thorough courses in the natural and physical sciences. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and the Biological Sciences constitute the prime subjects. But while these, the prescribed subjects, are calculated to lay the best foundation for the study of Medicine and allied branches (the usual design of the College), it is also the intention to adhere as closely as possible to the ends of a liberal education, which is mainly literary. Hence, courses in Greek or in Latin, or in both, may be substituted for particular courses, and if, in the estimation of the faculty, sufficient attention is still given to the sciences the degree of Bachelor of General Science may be conferred. In all cases, however, a list of the courses chosen must be submitted and approved before the student may be regarded as a candidate for graduation.

COLLEGE OF GENERAL SCIENCES.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

AUTUMN SESSION.	WINTER SESSION.	SPRING SESSION.
English 5	English 6	English 7
*German .....4 or 5	German .....4 or 5	German .....4 or 5
*French .....4 or 5	French .....4 or 5	French .....4 or 5
Mathematics ..7	Mathematics ..8	Mathematics ..9
Chemistry ....4 and 4a	Chemistry ....5 and 5a	Chemistry ....6 and 6a
*History .....5 or 6	History .....5 or 6	History .....5 or 6

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

*English 8	English 9	English 10
*German .....5 or 4	German .....5 or 4	German .....5 or 4
*French .....5 or 4	French .....5 or 4	French .....5 or 4
Mathematics ..10	Mathematics ..12	Mathematics ..13
Physics .....4 or 7	Physics .....5 or 8	Physics .....6 or 9
*History .....6 or 5	History .....6 or 5	History .....6 or 5

JUNIOR YEAR.

*English 11	English 12	English 13
*German .....6 or 7	German .....6 or 7	German .....6 or 7
*French .....6 or 7	French .....6 or 7	French .....6 or 7
*Biology 4	Biology 5	Biology 5
Philosophy ...1	Philosophy ...2	Philosophy ...3

SENIOR YEAR.

*English 14	English 15	English 16
*Cosmography .4	Cosmography .5	Cosmography .6
Philosophy ...4	Philosophy ...5	Philosophy ...6

*Elective.

NOTE.—The work outlined above need not be taken in the order or years indicated. Philosophy, however, must be taken in successive years. In addition to the prescribed eight units, each student must secure seven units of elective subjects. Of the seven units in elective work four must be in science; and of these four, two must be in the same department.

Due attention must be paid to the prerequisites as stated in the Academy Bulletin.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE.

Religion—Although De Paul University is a Catholic institution, non-Catholics are admitted and are accorded all the privileges of the student-body. Attendance at the classes in religion and devotional exercises exacted of Catholic students is optional to non-Catholic students. Apart from this, absolutely no distinction is made on the grounds of religious belief.

Age—Candidates for admission to the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Sciences, the College of Engineering and the pre-medical courses of the Department of Medicine must be at least sixteen years of age. Students from other institutions who have completed the required two years of college work and wish to take up the work of the first year of medicine should have completed their eighteenth year.

Character—Applicants are required to be of good moral character, and if suspicion to the contrary arises may be requested to furnish evidence of respectable standing from the authorities of the school which they last attended.

Time of Entrance—Students are received at any time during the school year, but unless valid reasons impede they should enter at the beginning of the session. Freshmen should enter at the opening of the Autumn session. They should not, however, delay their entrance till the day fixed for the commencement of class-work. Much valuable time may be saved and inconvenience avoided by making arrangements one or more weeks before the days of registration.

Credentials—Applicants for admission to the Freshman classes of the Colleges will be required to submit credentials of scholarship previously attained in their preparatory studies and, if convenient, the Academy diploma issued as evidence of the same. Upon application to the Registrar, blank forms for the above-mentioned credentials may be secured. These, after being properly filled in and ratified by the signature of the principal of the school, and if possible by the signatures of the teachers, should be returned to the Registrar for filing.

Scholarship Requirement—The Credit of Fifteen High School or Academy units exhibits the preparatory work necessary for admission to the first year of College. The term unit represents one year's work in a branch of study requiring not less than the equivalent of five recitations a week, each recitation occupying a period of not less than forty-five minutes. In laboratory, drawing room, shop or field work double this time is required.

In closely allied branches fractions of a unit may be combined, but in no case will less than one-half of a unit in a single subject be recognized. It should be noted, however, that a year devoted to Botany, Physiology and Zoology may be classed as a unit of Biology; and that three recitations per week for a year and a half will be regarded as the equivalent of one unit.

The time usually exacted for satisfactorily completing the work valued at fifteen units of credit will generally cover a period of four years in a worthy Academy or High School.

Subjects Accepted—Following are the subjects which may be offered for entrance credit. The numbers in parentheses indicate the maximum of credit allowed for each subject. The required groupings of subjects and the limitations affecting their acceptance may be gathered from the requirements for graduation from the Academy Bulletin.

Language:

English (4), Latin (4), Greek (3), German (3), French (3), Spanish (3).

Mathematics:

Algebra (2), Plane Geometry (1), Solid Geometry (½), Plane Trigonometry (½).

History:

Ancient (1), Modern (1), English (1), United States (1).

Science:

Physiography (1), Physics (1), Chemistry (1), Biology (1), Botany (1), Physiology (1), Zoology (1), Astronomy (½), Geology (½).

Civics:

Civil Government (½), Political Economy (½).

Note—(a) Two units will be allowed for Drawing and Shopwork to students entering the College of Engineering. (b) Not more than 4 units in science will be accepted. (c) Civil Government may combine with U. S. History to form 1 unit.

Examinations—Applicants for admission who cannot present certificate of graduation from an Academy or High School in good standing are required to pass an examination based on the entrance subjects of the College to which they apply for admission.

Advanced Standing—Students applying for advanced standing must present authoritatively signed certificates indicating the grade of work previously done, and, at the judgment of the instructor will be placed in the class for which their former accomplishments best fit them. Applicants unable to furnish such certificates must satisfactorily pass an examination based on the work done in the next lower class of this institution.

"Conditioned" Students—Applicants who are deficient in entrance requirements may be admitted as *conditioned* students, provided they can obtain the time and means to secure full class standing before the beginning of their year of graduation.

Special Students—Students (not candidates for graduating honors) who desire to pursue particular branches of study, may be received, provided that the subjects chosen be within their capabilities, and that the class hours for these studies be not in conflict with the time schedule of the University.

COURSES OF STUDIES.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

Courses 4, 5 and 6.—Briefly this is a study of the different forms of animal life from the lowest to the highest. It is study of the protoplasm as the physical basis of life. The principles of Biology and their historical development are carefully studied. The course is designed to prepare the needs of the students preparing for medicine and for that reason great stress is laid on the anatomy and physiology of the cell and its modifications. The last ten weeks of the course is given to the study of the embryology of the frog and chick. Lectures and recitations two hours. Laboratory work four hours. Prereq. 1, 2, 3.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

GENERAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Students in the college of letters and arts who desire to elect chemistry are urged to take no less than the regular year course of three quarters dealing with general inorganic chemistry.

It is the aim in this course not only to give a definite idea of the fundamental laws and principles of ordinary chemistry for the benefit of those who are looking forward to a scientific or technical career, but to present the subject matter of this important field of human knowledge in such a way as shall appeal to those who seek general information for purely cultural ends. The course shall be conducted by combined lectures and quizzes, amply illustrated by experiments, charts and specimens.

Course 4.—During the first quarter there are three lecture room and recitation exercises per week on the non-metals and light metals.

Course 5.—Continuation of preceding course.

Course 6.—In the third quarter the lecture room and recitation work will deal exclusively with the chemistry and metallurgy of the heavy metals.

GENERAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY LABORATORY WORK.

Course 4 A.—Two laboratory exercises per week during the quarter. Each student performs a series of experiments complementary to the subject matter of course 4.

Course 5 A.—Continuation of preceding course and complementary to course 5 of second quarter.

Course 6 A.—In the last quarter of the year the laboratory work consists entirely of elementary qualitative analysis. Characteristic reactions of metals, the detection of metallic and acidic radicals, and general preliminary examinations of pure substances and mixtures will be taken up.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ECONOMICS.

Course 3.—*Political Economy*—A study of the laws and conditions regulating production, distribution and consumption of products, and an inquiry into the production, distribution and accumulation of wealth. Attention is given to the labor problem, capital, money and the management of business enterprises, trade, etc. A special study is made of sociology and the progress of civilization.

Course 4.—*Elementary Law*—This course embraces a brief and systematic study of Blackstone's Commentaries, corresponding to the first course of legal study usually prescribed for students of the law. All matter unimportant and obsolete as regards this country has been eliminated from the Commentaries, which are necessarily abridged to render them a convenient size for perusal and careful study during one session. However, all matter really important and bearing on the general laws of nations is retained. The course includes a study of four Books. The following subjects are taken up in order: Book I. "The Rights of Persons." Book II. "The Rights of Things." Book III. "Private Wrongs." Book IV. "Public Wrongs." No pretense is made at giving a student a complete law course during the necessarily limited time, but much can be learned in this brief but comprehensive course of the nature of laws in general and their application.

Course 5.—*Corporations*—A study of corporations, of their organization, development, and management. Attention is given to the rights and privileges of stockholders, the trend of the law concerning speculative enterprises, the legitimate conduct of financial affairs, etc. The principal and more common sources of failure are carefully considered. Redress, bankruptcy, insolvency, pro rata recovery, etc., are also reviewed from the legal standpoint. The solution of practical problems is required.

DEPARTMENT OF COSMOGRAPHY.

Course 4.—*Astronomy*—This course is designed to serve several purposes. In the first place, it acquaints the student with principles which, on account of their mathematical and logical nature cannot be explained in the more elementary course, and, in addition, it affords a more complete knowledge of methods of astronomical research. Secondly, it deals with the problems of astronomy from their philosophical standpoint. Thirdly, this course treats the history of astronomy, the oldest of the physical sciences. Students taking this course are from time to time assembled in the observatory to illustrate by practical observation the theories expounded, and to verify facts previously taken for granted. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

Course 5.—*Geology*—This science treats the structure of the earth, and the secondary causes through the operation of which the earth's crust assumed its present form. The story of the earth is read in the rocks, and every new fact gleaned by close observation forms a new page to be conned by the scientific student. The student is made familiar with the materials composing the surface of the earth, their arrangement into strata, and with the various ages and geological changes. Stress is laid upon dynamics. Study is also made of the economic values of ores, rocks, clays and soils. Lectures, recitations and laboratory work four hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

The scope of the College English is the analytical study of the principles of rhetoric, and the application of them in criticism and construction of Literature. The work is thus of analysis and synthesis, and consists in: (1) study of theory; (2) critical appreciation; (3) rhetorical composition.

Precept and practice are so interwoven that, though in each term of the course one or the other may predominate, no term is without a definite proportion of each.

The endeavor in the lower classes of the college is to traverse broadly the whole field of Style and Invention. For the work of the more advanced classes has been reserved the specialized study of particular periods and types of literature.

Prerequisites, Courses 1, 2, 3, 4.

Course 5.—*Rhetoric*—A textbook furnishes the basis of each recitation. Compendious treatment of style and invention by analysis, definition, criticism and example.

Course 6.—*Literature*—This is a course in criticism of the various forms of discourse. The end sought is an appreciation and love of good literature. The artistic and literary qualities of style are studied from the master works of Newman, Carlyle, Ruskin, DeQuincy, Stevenson, Brownson, Emerson, and other representative authors; and the effectiveness of their literature is considered in such matters as diction, phraseology, organic processes, sentences, and paragraphs.

Course 7.—*Composition*—The large, working principles that underlie literary art are expounded with reference to immediate application in personal themes. The general procedures involved in the invention, planning, and amplification of the material of a work are demonstrated; and the special directions and cautions necessary to the construction of description, narration, exposition, and argumentation, are given through discussion and explanation. Attention is given at the same time to the elements of correct English, to the mechanical devices employed in correct composition, and to all else that may be considered as fundamental and constant in effective writing.

Courses 8 and 9.—*Poetics*—The different theories of poetry from the different schools, are studied historically and comparatively. Lectures are given on Epic, Lyric, and Dramatic forms, their general characteristics and main points of divergence. Individual readings and analyses are required of the essays of Sidney, Pope, Shelley, Hunt, and Newman.

(a) *Epic and Narrative Forms*: Grand Epic, Metrical Romance, Metrical Tale, Pastoral, Idyll, are studied in readings from Milton, Longfellow, Byron, Scott, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson, etc.

(b) *Lyrical Forms*: The Song, Ode, Sonnet, are studied in the works of Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Faber, Moore, Rossetti, and Swinburne. Close scrutiny of the Elegies of Milton, Shelley, and Tennyson.

(c) *Dramatic Poetry*: Lectures on the history of the English Drama, on the beginnings, early forms, and influences. The Romantic and Classical Dramas are contrasted in the light of such works as those from Milton, Seneca, Addison, Plautus, Terence, and from Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Gay, Sheridan, and others.

Course 10.—*Essay*—A quarter is devoted to criticism and composition of the critical, historical, scientific, philosophical, and political essay. Models for imitation and analysis are afforded by the following authors: Brownson, Macaulay, Bacon, Stevenson, Matthew Arnold, John Ruskin, Herbert Spen-

cer, Balmes, Wiseman, Newman, Archbishop Spalding, and Darwin. Recitation and discussions are based on text book.

Course 11.—*Argumentative and Oratorical Composition*—This course is mostly practical work in constructive and destructive argumentation. It consists in preparation of questions for debate, construction of arguments, etc. In fact everything in the subject-matter that determines order, tone, and style is taken up. This series of lectures and recitation is followed by a course of oratory which considers the working essentials of eloquence, the forms and agencies of appeal, species of oratory, etc. Specimens for analysis and imitation are taken from Burke, Chatham, Fox, Pitt, Grattan, Webster, Henry, Calhoun, Clay. Comparison is made of modern with ancient oratory.

Course 12.—*History*—Lectures on the nature and laws of history, sources of historical knowledge, qualities required in the historian, sources of error, the plan and style of historical writings. The readings are taken from Hallam, Carlyle, Macaulay, Motley, Bancroft, Parkman, DeQuincey, Prescott, Allison, Newman, Brownson, Wilson, Archbishop Spalding, Bossuet, Balmes. For model biographies, examples are chosen from Fr. Morris, Boswell, Irving, Strickland, Johnson, Kathleen O'Meara, Montalembert. Comparisons are made with the Latin and Greek historians.

Course 13.—*Fiction*—Criticism of the Novel and Short Story. Rise of fiction; lectures on the realistic and idealistic schools; and on the relative merits of authors from De Foe to Kipling.

Course 14.—*Descriptive History of Literature*—A study of the characteristics of each period of British literature and of causes that influenced them. The periods are reviewed in their chronological order: Saxon, Semi-Saxon, Old English, Middle English, Modern English. With the classical age of British literature, the history of American literature is taken up. A comparative study of the characteristics of the literature of European nations is included.

Course 15.—*Philosophy of Literature*—and Development of Thought in English Literature—Investigation is made of general relations of literature to thought, to language, to industry, art, science, and religion. The systems of philosophy and science are studied in so far as they have affected literature.

Course 16.—*Journalism*—History of Journalism. Qualifications for Journalism. Duties of the three classes of editors. Education and work of a reporter. Method of writing a news story. How to write advertisements. The Sunday supplement. Method of conducting a country paper. Errors to be avoided. Instructions on the Law of Libel. Copyright Laws. Models of the best dailies are studied, and extensive practice afforded.

Course 17.—*Philology of the English Language*—Study of words, of roots, of derivations, etc. History of the development of the English language. Study of texts from different periods of Early English, with special reference to sources, grammatical peculiarities, construction of text, dialect, etc.

Course 18.—*Assemblies*—To supplement the work of the class room various literary societies have been established. The work consists in the reading of critical papers on literary topics of general interest. Students

in the Collegiate department meet once a week. Debates and extempore speaking are a feature. In the advanced classes the study of literature is supplemented by the reading and criticism of carefully prepared papers on the literature of the Hindoos, Egyptians, Hebrews, Persians, Chinese, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

COURSE 4.—The value of a course in French is evident to every student of the sciences, for it gives an opportunity of reading, in the original, the works of eminent French scientists. Continual practice is given in spelling and reading in order that the student may familiarize himself with the language. From the beginning of the course French is made as much as possible the language of the class room. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 5.—*Intermediate*—In this course special study is made of the irregular verbs, and for the purpose continual exercises are provided. A complete review of the rudiments of French is made, and the student is thereby enabled to make a careful study of the language in the advanced courses. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 6.—*Advanced*—In this course particular attention is paid to the idioms of the language. For this purpose such works as afford practice in the idiomatic constructions are studied. No particular author's works are studied. Productions from such authors as Martin Dury, Thiers, Chateaubriand, may be studied in turn, or others which the professor of the class may suggest. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 7.—This course is devoted to the study of the French Drama. Such masters as Racine, Moliere, and Corneille, Rostand, etc., are carefully considered, but particularly the literature of the language in this interesting form of the drama. Particular notice of the student is called to the sermons of celebrated preachers, and to the political speeches of leading statesmen. Readings from scientific works and current literature are the prescribed work of this course.

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN.

COURSE 4.—The object of the course is to teach the student not only to read, but also to speak German. In this course the student is accustomed to hearing German, and also undertakes to express himself in the same language. The value of such a course in German is readily appreciated by all students of science, since it tends to give access to the best works of the German scientists. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 5.—*Intermediate*—The study of simple prose is undertaken in this course. The complex syntax of German is given special attention, and to make this phase of the language practical, daily exercises illustrating the rules are required. German is the language of the class. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 6.—*Advanced*—A thorough review of German syntax and to acquaint the student with the more common idiomatic expressions. The best works are selected to afford the student sufficient practice. No defi-

nite works are prescribed, but such extracts from the works of Schiller's Thirty Years' War, Menzel's German History, etc. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 7.—*Advanced*—A careful study of the German lyrics, as exemplified in the more popular poems of Goethe, Schiller, Heine, etc. The course also includes a brief survey of the German drama. Critical papers from the exercises in German composition. Stress is laid upon scientific publications and the reading of recent popular productions and newspaper German. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

COURSE 4.—*Plato, Apologo and Crito*—In this course the style Plato is studied. Short accounts of the relations between Socrates and Plato; Socrates as a reformer; as a law-abiding Athenian. Prose composition based on Plato. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 5.—*Herodotus*—The first book of Herodotus' history is studied during the first session, as a preparation for which, a short course is given in the oddities of the Ionic dialect as found in the author. Greek conversation and composition are also introduced. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 6.—*Thucydides*—In the beginning of this course the seventh book of Thucydides' work is taken up. Towards the end of the course extracts from Xenophon's Hellenica are read and compared in style with the works of the earlier historians. Frequent Greek compositions based on the authors read and on the topics afforded by the texts are required. Greek conversation is had at different intervals. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 7.—*Lysias—Selected Orations*—The object of this course is to bring the student in close touch with the study of the style of Lysias with special reference to Attic refinement. A short history of the ten Attic orators is also considered. The student is also required to familiarize himself with prose composition work and this is based on the text. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 8.—*Greek Lyric*—Selections from Pindar's odes form the greater part of the work of this course. The careful study of their metrical structure is prosecuted. Selections from the Greek lyric poets. These selections include extracts from: (a) Elegiac poets—Callinus, Solon, Xenophanes and others. (b) Iambic poets—Archilochus, Simonides of Amorgos. (c) Melic poets—Sappho, Alcaeus, Anacreontea and others are introduced. Attention is also given to the influence these meters exercised on the lyric poetry of Rome and on many of the hymns of the Catholic Church. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 9.—*The Drama and Dramatists*—Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes. During this course a study of the more important plays selected from the authors is taken up. Origin of the drama. Study of the style of Aeschylus. Progress of Greek tragedy. Study of the style and religious ideas of Sophocles. Origin and nature of old comedy. Relations between comedy and tragedy. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

Course 10.—*Essay*—This course is devoted to the study of the philosophical literature of ancient Greece, particularly the Dialogue, as a forcible method of exposition and instruction. The history of the Athenian groves is reviewed, together with the establishment of the first Academy. The readings are the Crito, Apology of Socrates and Phaedo of Plato and the Poetics and Nicomachaen Ethics (Book X) of Aristotle. The writing of criticisms on the doctrines of the authors read, the writing of original philosophical essays form the exercises in Greek composition. Lectures and recitations four times each week.

Course 11.—*Epic Poetry*—Selections from Homer's Iliad or Odyssey, or from both, afford the subject matter for the study of the Epic. Constant attention is given to the dramatic features of the Homeric Epic—the scenery and the action. Comparisons are instituted with the Epics of Vergil, Dante and Milton and the labored and artificial productions of noted English translators of Homer. The tragic history and rich mythology from which the Iliad and Odyssey sprung are made the subjects of careful study. The memorizing of notable passages is required. Critical papers constitute the exercises in Greek composition. Lectures and recitations four times a week.

Course 12.—*Lyric Poetry (Pindar)*—Selections from Pindar's odes form the greater part of this course. The careful study of their metrical structure is prosecuted. Selections from Archilochus, Alcaeus and Sappho are occasionally introduced—particularly those poems which exhibit the metrical models bearing the names of these authors. Attention is also given to the influence these meters exercised on the lyric poetry of Rome and on many of the hymns of the Catholic Church. Critical papers on the poems studied are occasionally required as exercises in Greek composition. Comment and recitations are frequently given in Greek. Lectures and recitations four times each week.

Course 13.—*Oratory*—Demosthenes' First Philippic and the oration against Leptines are read in the beginning of the course. Later, the following selections from Lysias are taken up: The oration on the Sacred Olive, the oration for Mantitheus, the oration against Pancleon, the oration against the Grain Dealers. These form the subject matter for a detailed study of Greek forensic oratory and of the method of procedure in the Heliastic Courts. The exercises in Greek composition and conversation consist, respectively, in the writing of brief, original orations and in frequent colloquies on topics afforded by the text. Lectures and recitations four times each week.

Course 14.—*Greek Fathers*—The readings for this course are selected from the following works: The Homily of St. Basil on Profane Authors, St. John Chrysostom's Eutropius, St. Gregory Nazianzen's Machabees and the eulogy of St. Melitius by St. Gregory of Nyssa.

Course 15.—*Greek Composition*—This is a special course designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the Greek idioms and frequent practice in the writing of Classic Creek. The work consists in the study of collocation and peculiar constructions found in the Attic prose writers, memorizing of vocabularies and a careful writing of graded exercises.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

Course 4.—*The Papacy and the Empire*—The College courses in history are designed to augment and complete the work of the High School history classes. The matter of the first course regards chiefly the Papacy and the Empire. These two powers exercised the greatest influence on the history of the world since the coming of Christ, and it is but proper that they should receive much attention from the student of history. Many other important topics are discussed during this course. Lectures and recitations two or three hours a week.

Course 5.—*The Reformation*—This course deals with one of the most interesting epochs in the annals of the world. It is an epoch, too, which is often misrepresented. The object of this course, therefore, is the setting forth of facts in their true relation of cause and effect. Accordingly, great stress is laid on such events as the transfer of the Papal residence to Avignon, the great Western Schism, and the Renaissance. The Reformation itself is considered fully, and also the period of unrest which was the direct result of the Reformation. Lectures and recitations two or three hours a week.

Course 6.—*The Social Revolution*—This course treats the important events of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and gives the student an insight into the causes of the great revolutions of modern times. Some of the topics considered during the year's work are: The seven years' war, causes of political and social revolutions of the eighteenth century, political and social causes of the French revolution, the American war of independence, the Civil war in the United States, Mexico and the United States, our own times. Lectures and recitations two or three hours a week.

Course 7.—*Philosophy of History*—This course has for its object the study of historical cause and effect; the relation of religion to the happiness and prosperity of mankind, and the various political and sociological errors arising from false religious and political ideas. The students are obliged to take notes on the subjects of the lectures and also to do some collateral readings which bear reference to the lectures given. These lectures and quizzes are held two or three times a week.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

Course 5.—*Cicero*—De Senectute and De Amicitia. Study of Cicero's style. Prose composition in the form of short essays. Recitations four hours each week.

Course 6.—*Livy*—Selections from various books which treat of the most important events in Roman history covered by the books and fragments of Livy. Study of Livy's Grammar and style. Latin prose composition. Four hours each week.

Course 7.—*Tacitus*—Agricola and Germania. Study of the style of Tacitus. Comments on the provincial policy of the Roman government. Latin prose composition. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

Course 8.—*Horace*—Ars Poetica. Analysis and critical study of thte Ars Poetica. The influence of Horace on later literary criticism. Latin verse composition. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

Course 9.—*Plautus*—Selected Comedies. Study of the style and archaic forms of Plautus. Comparison of Roman with Greek comedy. Influence of the Roman comic poets on later comedy. Original essays. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

Course 10.—*Terence*—Selected Comedies. A brief history of Roman Comedy. Dependence of Terence on Greek models. Versification and metrical licenses of Terence. Latin verse composition. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

Course 11.—*Essay*—The readings are from Seneca. The De Providentia, De Tranquillitate Animi, De Brevitate Vitae, and De Vita Beata are studied and criticized from a philosophical standpoint. The influence of Christianity upon the religious tenets of the Stoic is made the subject of special inquiry. The composition of original essays on subjects consonant with the phraseology of classic Latin is a weekly exercise.

Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

Course 12.—*Drama*—The history and development of the Roman stage, especially its comedy, form the subject of detailed study. The selections are the Duo Captivi of Plautus and the Phormio or Andria of Terence. Some attention is given to the study of archaic form and of scansion, but the works are studied mostly from a dramatic standpoint. For Latin Composition see Course 17. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

Course 13.—*Epic Poetry*—Selections from the latter books of Virgil's Aeneid (sufficient to complete the story) are read. The class work is subsidiary to Greek. For Latin Composition see Course 17.

Course 14.—*Lyric Poetry*—Selected lyrics of Catulus and the odes of Horace form the subject matter of this course. The metrical structure of each poem is studied in connection with the reading. In the scansion, the rules of quantity are given in Latin hexameters. Apart from this, the work is mainly critical and is conducted along literary lines. Critical papers on selected odes are required frequently as exercises in Latin composition. Class work is, as far as practicable, conducted in Latin. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

Course 15.—*Oratory*—The examples of Roman Oratory are taken from Cicero. The selections (dependent upon the previous readings of the class) are from the following: The Manilian Law, Poet Archias, Marcellus, Ligurius, Fourteenth Phillipic, First, Third and Fourth against Catiline. The work consists in the critical analysis of style of types of invective and argumentative discourse represented. Original orations are occasionally required as exercises in Latin composition. Recitations and lectures four hours a week.

Course 16.—*Latin Fathers*—This course is designed to give the student some acquaintance with the Latin of the Church, and to enable him to assist intelligently at the services of the Roman liturgy. The readings are taken mostly from the homilies and sermons of the Latin Fathers and from the lives of the Saints as given in the Roman Breviary. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

Course 17.—*Latin Prose Composition*—The purpose of this course is to give a thorough drill in the practice of writing Latin prose. The intricacies of the idioms of the language are studied. The student is led through a

series of graded exercises to express his thoughts readily and idiomatically. The vocabularies and idiomatic phrases are, for the most part, taken from Cicero. Recitations four hours each week.

Course 18.—*Metrical Composition*—This course is taken with Courses 8 and 9. The work consists in the writing of short poems modeled after the meters of the Horation odes. The translation of English lyrics into Latin verse may be substituted for original productions. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

Course 19.—*Religious Poetry*—Selected hymns from St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, Pope Damasus, Sedulus, etc., are studied. The influence of Horatian meters upon the hymns of the Church is noted, and the adaptability of these meters to sentiments purer and loftier than the inspirations of paganism is pointed out. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Course 7.—*College Algebra*—This course serves as a general conclusion of the study of Algebra. The matter studied includes common logarithms, interest and annuities, choice and chance, continued fractions, scales of notation, theory of numbers, variables and limits, series, general properties of equations, numerical equations, determinates and complex numbers. Prereq. 1, 2.

Course 8.—*Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*—Trigonometric functions and the discussion of the right triangle, goniometry, oblique triangles and the construction of the tables are closely considered. Towards the end of the course, a few weeks are devoted to the study of Spherical Trigonometry. A brief course in surveying, including field practice, is added.

Course 9.—*Analytic Geometry*—This course is designed to give the student sufficient exercise in solving problems of Analytic Geometry, which require original thought,—the surest test of real mastery of principles. The practical value of this course is apparent in the professions which require a thorough knowledge of mathematics, while in the classical and scientific courses, the study of the higher mathematics serves as an excellent preparation for Philosophy.

Course 10.—*Analytic Geometry, Continued*—This course serves as a general conclusion of the study of Analytic Geometry. Should the study of analytical geometry be not completed in the preceding session, the work will be completed in a short time at the first session of the sophomore year.

Course 11.—*Differential Calculus*—The Study of Differential Calculus stimulates the logical and mathematical powers of the intellect by furnishing problems, the solution of which demands the greatest exactness. The subjects considered are: Limiting ratios, differentiation of algebraic and transcendental functions, successive differentiation, expansion of functions in series, functions of several independent variables, vanishing fractions, geometrical representation of the first differential coefficient, maxima and minima values of a function, tangents and normals to plane curves, asymptotes, concavity, and convexity, singular points of curves, tracing of curves, differential coefficient of an arc, area, etc., contract curvature evolutes and involutes, the cycloid.

Course 12.—*Integral Calculus*—The course includes a detailed study of the following subjects: Integration of monomial differentials, certain binomial differentials, definite integrals, trigonometrical functions, rational fractions, integration of certain irrational differentials, integration by parts, integration by infinite series, integration of logarithmic, expotential and trigonometrical differentials, successive integration of functions of two or more variables, differential equations, quadrature of plane surfaces, rectification of plane curves, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution, application of differential and integral calculus to mechanics.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

Course 1.—*Logic*—This course embraces lectures and recitations based on subjects suggested by a comprehensive view of Logic. This subject is considered as an art and as a science. Simple Apprehension, Judgment and Reasoning as the three operations of Thought are considered. In the second place with the nature and criteria of certitude. Lectures and recitations five hours a week.

Course 2.—*Metaphysics*—This course serves to give the essentials for the foundation of all real science. Being, Essence, Existence, Substance and Cause, constitute the basis both of lectures and recitations which are held five hours a week.

Course 3.—*Ethics*—The duties and rights of man as a rational, responsible agent are carefully considered and discussed. An inquiry is then made into what acts are morally good, what morally bad. What constitutes the morality of human acts, what are the principles and criteria of morality. The subject matter of Moral Philosophy is treated in a series of lectures and recitations for five hours a week.

Course 4.—*Psychology*—During this course, both Empirical and Rational are studied. Empirical Psychology treats the sensuous and the rational life. Rational Psychology discusses the nature, origin, and destiny of the soul. Lectures and recitations five hours a week.

Course 5.—*Natural Theology*—The topics discussed during the course are: the Existence of God; the Attributes of God; the Action of God upon this world. This course gives us a knowledge of the science of God, so far as God can be known by the light of natural reason. Lectures and recitations five hours a week.

Course 6.—*History of Philosophy*—In this course, informal lectures on the history of the leading philosophical systems, their originators and most ardent defenders, are given in connection with the courses outlined above. The Oriental, Greek, Greco-Roman, Greco-Oriental, Patristic, Scholastic and Modern systems of philosophy are considered in turn. Lectures two or three hours a week.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

ADVANCED PHYSICS.

COURSES 4, 5, 6.—Students who have satisfactorily completed the course in general Physics may elect advanced courses in photometry, precise electrical measurements, etc. For these courses see announcement of the Engineering College.

The department of Physics is well equipped for thorough work of advanced character. There is a large lecture room provided with stereopticon lantern and a complete set of demonstration apparatus. A large, well-lighted room serves for the laboratory work in general Physics, and the equipment is ample to insure thorough and accurate work. There are two additional rooms, one devoted entirely to the study of light, the other reserved for advanced work in electrical measurements.

GENERAL PHYSICS.

COURSES 7, 8, 9.—Even for students who are not mathematically or scientifically inclined Physics is a subject to be recommended as part of a liberal education for the mental discipline of a course, for its training in clear, logical thinking, and for the variety of interesting and important phenomena studied.

This course aims to supplement and enlarge upon the work of elementary Physics. It differs from the latter not so much in subject matter as in the point of view from which it is considered. Mechanics, Heat, Sound, Light and Electricity are taken up, more attention being given to mathematical details and theoretical principles than is possible in the elementary work. Physics is here presented as the science of exact measurement. Special stress is laid upon exact, individual laboratory work. A year's work in secondary school physics is a prerequisite for this course.

Lectures and recitations, three hours per week.

Laboratory practice, two two-hour periods per week.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The De Paul School for Girls is under the direction of the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary (B. V. M.), a young and energetic teaching order, which by devotion to and efficiency in the work of its vocation has rapidly climbed to an enviable position among the teaching organizations of the United States.

The Institution at present conducts a High School Department of the highest standard, and is contemplating the early establishment of a College of Liberal Arts and Sciences which will continue the work of higher education with the same zeal and earnestness which now characterizes the conduct of the Junior school.

For further particulars address

THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

APPLYING TO THE COLLEGES OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING.

Expenses—The fee, for tuition is $60.00 per annum, payable in installments of $20.00 at the beginning of the Autumn, Winter and Spring sessions, respectively. "Special" students pay a tuition fee of $10.00 per session for each course pursued.

To cover the consumption of material and for the use of equipment a fee of $5.00 per session is charged for each College laboratory course in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Shop Practice.

For the conferring of each College Degree a fee of $10.00 is charged; and for the granting of each Academy Diploma a fee of $5.00.

The payment of all fees is made at the Registrar's office at the beginning of the session in which these fees fall due. Students failing to pay their fees on or before the fifth day of the session will be held to a fine of $1.00 for late registration. No student will be allowed to attend classes or enjoy the privileges of membership in the University until all fees are paid. No bills are sent for any of the above expenses.

All breakage in laboratories and all destruction or defacing of property will be repaired at the expense of the person inflicting the damage.

TABLE OF FEES AND EXPENSES, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Tuition for Scholastic year	$60.00
Per Session	20.00
For each Collegiate Degree	10.00
For Chemicals, etc., used in Chemical Laboratory	5.00
For Physical Laboratory (Per Session)	5.00
For Biological Laboratory (Per Session)	5.00
For Locker and Gymnasium (Per Annum)	5.00
For late Registration Fee	1.00
For Special Examination (Each Subject)	1.00

Scholarships—De Paul University is absolutely without endowment, and hence, as specified above, a tuition fee is charged in all the departments of the University. To further extend the advantages of a higher education, the institution informally offers free scholarships to a number of worthy boys; but this number is necessarily limited and by no means represents the ardent desire of the officers and faculty. To enable it to still further extend its educational influence, the University requests of those financially able the establishment of free scholarships. The requisite amount for a foundation of this kind is based upon the sum fixed as the annual fee for tuition:

Annual Scholarship	$ 60.00
Academy Scholarship	240.00
College Scholarship	240.00
Full Scholarship	480.00
Perpetual Scholarship	1,500.00

An annual scholarship maintains a student at the University for one year; the Academy and College scholarships maintain a student during four years, the time usually required for the satisfactory completion of the courses of study in these departments. A full scholarship defrays the expenses of

tuition during the eight years usually required to complete the entire curriculum of studies extending throughout the Academy and College. The amount fixed for the founding of a perpetual scholarship is computed at 4 per cent, and gives the donor the right to maintain a student at the University as long as the University is in existence. As one student graduates or retires another may take his place.

These scholarships dispense with the tuition fee only, and are not intended to cover the cost of books and other expenses which may be entailed.

In all cases, the donor has the privilege of designating the beneficiary, and, upon request, a detailed report of the class standing of the student holding the scholarship will be forwarded at the end of each session to the beneficent founder.

Classes and Studies—Class work begins each day at 9 a. m. Laboratory experiments, shop practice and special class work assigned by the professor may occasionally protract the afternoon sessions of particular classes. Students in Astronomy are expected to assemble for observation on whatever evenings the professor may desire.

The University is open at 8 a. m. Students arriving before class time may have the privilege of going to their class rooms to occupy the interval in private study. The same privilege is accorded during the noon recess. The abuse of these privileges leads to their forfeiture.

As the time spent at the University is almost entirely devoted to recitation and instruction, students are required to prepare their lessons at home. Parents and guardians are requested to insist on their son's or ward's strict compliance with this obligation.

All students taking full courses are obliged to attend the classes in Elocution; and all Catholic students are obliged to attend the classes in Christian Doctrine.

Written examinations are held in all of the departments at the end of each session.

If not called for at the Registrar's office, a detailed report—based upon the combined results of the examinations, daily recitations and attendance —will be sent at the end of the session to the parent or guardian.

No student who has not attained an average of 75 per cent may receive credit for the work of a course; nor shall degrees be conferred upon or diplomas granted to such student; nor shall such student be allowed to compete for any awards or medals given by the University for proficiency in the class work of any department.

Awards—Certificates of proficiency in the courses chosen are given to "special" students at the satisfactory completion of such courses.

A gold medal is awarded to the successful contestant in each of the classes of Christian Doctrine.

The De Paul University Alumni Association offers annually a gold medal for the best English essay. Competition is restricted to the collegiate classes.

No student may compete for a medal who has not entered the University before the commencement of the second session nor may a student who is not a candidate for a degree or diploma compete for a medal. Nor (as specified above) shall a student who is deficient in his studies be allowed to compete for a medal.

Recesses—A recess of one hour is permitted at noon.

Saturday is the weekly holiday.

No classes are taught on the Holy Days of the Church or on the National holidays. (See Calendar.)

A vacation of about two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week at Easter.

Athletics—In response to the conviction that no small benefit accrues to the earnest student from a legitimate interest in manly sports, the University encourages a judicious number of intercollegiate contests.

The authorities take it for granted that the parents or guardians of the students consent to their son's or ward's participation in all the games sanctioned by the faculty. Hence all responsibility is to be assumed by the parents or guardians, whose duty it shall be to make known in writing their objections and restrictions with regard to their charge.

Participation in intercollegiate games is restricted to students who are giving satisfaction in their classes.

Undue attention to athletics at the expense of study bars the delinquent from the use of the campus after school hours.

All that savors of professionalism is discountenanced.

Discipline—The authorities do not hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the students outside the University premises; but for the honor of the institution they will hold students to strict account for serious faults wherever committed.

The University Council assumes absolute right to dismiss students for the commission of whatever misdemeanors it may deem justly punishable with expulsion.

Punctual attendance is exacted. In case of absence or tardiness, the parents or guardians are expected to state, in a note, their cognizance of and their consent to the absence or tardiness of the charge.

As an educational institution may rightly be expected to give recommendations in behalf of its graduates, exemplary conduct is an absolute condition for all degrees and diplomas which may be granted in any of the departments of the University.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 110179071

6
7
8
9
10
11
6
7
8
9
10

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 110179071